REGISTER NO. 9—1878.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,037.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878.

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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

**STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, on SATURDAY, the 9th February 1878.

The arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 31st January 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 5th February for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "MAHRATTA," 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Britton, on SATURDAY, the 26th January 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.**

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on THURSDAY, the 31st January 1878, at 4 p. m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAMORAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avezr, on TUESDAY, the 29th January 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Gulch Mandvie.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.**

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

*For extra steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 .... | £15 .... | .... £4 | Including Wines |
| Suez | 26 .... | 22 .... | .... 6 | |
| Port Said | 28 .... | 24 .... | .... 9 | |
| Messina | 50 .... | 34 .... | .... 14 | |
| Naples | 50 .... | 34 .... | .... 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 .... | 34 .... | .... 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 .... | 34 .... | .... 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 .... | 35 .... | .... 14-10 | Without food. |

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

**ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.**

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

| | Tons. | H.P. | From Bombay. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EUROPA | 2,377 | 424 | ...February | 16 |
| ITALIA | 2,246 | 424 | ...March | 16 |
| OLYMPIA | 2,050 | 446 | ... „ | 30 |
| INDIA | 2,289 | 500 | ...April | 13 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

**HALL LINE.**

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain F. Threadthen, will sail about the 30th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co and Messrs. KING BALLIER and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

## SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.**

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | 1878 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | A. H. Johnson | 28th Jan. |
| — BOKHARA | 2932 | 450 | W. D. Anderson | 4th Feb. |
| (a) DECCAN | 3429 | 350 | J. D. Gaby | 11th do. |
| — BANGALORE | 3063 | 500 | E. v. Stead | 18th do. |
| (a) MIRZAPORE | 3763 | 600 | A. Parish | 25th do. |
| — TRAVANCORE | 1900 | 250 | W. Barratt | 4th Mar. |
| (a) MONGOLIA | 2932 | 530 | A. Coleman | 11th do. |
| — VENETIA | 3726 | 450 | W. B. Andrews | 18th do. |
| (a) INDUS | 3479 | 500 | S. D. Shallard | 25th do. |
| — ZAMBESI | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons | 1st April |
| (a) AUSTRALIA | 3663 | 600 | G. F. Oates | 8th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

**TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.**

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHIVA | 2899 | 450 | G. Lee | 9th Feb. |
| GELONG | 1835 | 200 | C. Fraser | 19th Feb. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

**TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.**

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIAM | 3000 | 500 | G. N. Hector | 1st Feb. |
| ASSAM | 3533 | 500 | N. Stewart | 1st Mar. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

**P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.**

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

**"WILSON" LINE.**

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL, S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 29TH JANUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation for First-Class Passengers only. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

**LIVERPOOL OR LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.**

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

| Vessels. | Capt. | Disp. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. ACHILLE | F. Forti | .... | 3500 | 400 | on 5th Feb. 1878. |
| S.S. CASTORE | G. Marussig | | 3787 | 250 | on 24th Feb. 1878. |
| S.S. ETTORE | C. Lazarich. | | 3500 | 400 | on 26th Mar. 1878. |
| S.S. POLLUCE | G. Requtin. | | 4111 | 250 | on 25th Apr. 1878. |

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 450 .... | Rs. 350 .... | Rs. 180 0 |
| To Port Said | „ 320 .... | „ 255 .... | „ 131 0 |
| To Suez | „ 300 .... | „ 240 .... | „ 122 8 |
| To Aden | „ 170 .... | „ 130 .... | „ 66 0 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

**THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON**

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

| | Via Calais. | Via Ostende. |
|---|---|---|
| First Class, Trieste to London | £12-3 | £11-18 |
| Second Class, Trieste to Cologne | £9-19 | £9-14 |
| First Class, Cologne to London | | |

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug gage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Steamer STELVIO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1878.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. SHILDON, Captain Grantham, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT and send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents, S. Shildon.

Bombay, 19th January 1878.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THACKER AND COMPANY.**

STOCK SELLING OFF.

*15 per cent discount for purchases under Rs. 50.*
*20 per cent. for purchases over Rs. 50.*

SPARE MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRY WATER COLOR BOXES.
SUNDRY ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
SKETCH BOOKS AND BLOCKS.
MEASURING TAPES AND CHAINS.
PARALLEL RULERS.
PLOTTING SCALES.
LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES.
SUNDRY STATIONERY.
TIN STATIONERY CASES.
BINOCULARS.
CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.
INKSTANDS.
CHURCH SERVICES.
COMMON PRAYER BOOKS.
HYMNS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.
FAMILY BIBLES.
SUNDRIES IN VARIETY.
LETTS' DIARIES.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.
LAW BOOKS.
MEDICAL BOOKS.
STANDARD NOVELS.
CHEAP NOVELS.
ENGINEERING WORKS.
POLITICAL WORKS.
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.
MILITARY BOOKS.
JUVENILE BOOKS.
GUIDE BOOKS.
MAPS.
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.
EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.
WORKS ON ART.
RECENT BOOKS.
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

THACKER & CO.,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

OF

BENEDICT'S CHARMING OPERA, IN 5 ACTS,

THE LILY OF KILLARNEY.

THE COLLEEN BAWN.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| EILY O'CONNOR (*The Colleen Bawn*) | MISS ELCIA MAY. |
| Mrs. Cregan | Mrs H. Vernon. |
| Anne Chute | Lady Amateur. |
| Hardress Cregan | Mr. H. Vernon. |
| Myles-na-coppaleen | „ John Morris. |
| Danny Mann | „ A. Plumpton. |
| Father Tom | „ M. Comerford. |
| Mr. Corrigan | „ T. Andow. |
| Mr. O'Moore | „ G. Wilson. |

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 3 |
| Stalls | „ 2 |
| Back Seats | „ 1 |

Doors open at 8-30; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Special Tram Cars pass the Theatre for Byculla and Colaba after the performance is over.

TUESDAY, 29TH JANUARY,
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MR. JOHN BATSON.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THE NATUCK UTEJUK MUNDLEE.

(Society for the improvement of the Native Drama.)

*President*—Sir Bunguldass Nathoobhai, C. S. I.
*Hon. Secretary*—Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, Esq.

SUNDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1878.

First appearance this Season in Mr. K. N. Kabraji's Historical Drama,

FREDOON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle (Reserved) | Rs. 2 | Stalls | As. 12 |
| „ (Unreserved) | „ 1 | Pit | „ 8 |

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB BEG to announce to their patrons and the general public that they will leave for Calcutta on the 3rd February next, and will be consequently unable to give more than one FAREWELL PERFORMANCE in Bombay.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 26TH JAN.,

When the following MONSTER BILL will be presented:—

1. The 1st Act of the Grand Christmas Pantomime, "Mother Goose, or the Golden Egg."
2. The Love Scene from "Indur Sabha."
3. The Latin Warrior Scene from "Alexander the Great."
4. Animal Magnetism—a Farce.
5. The Fancy ball—a Comic Sketch.
6. The "Victoria Gardens"—a Local Sketch.
7. Shakerbee, the Chaste—a Farce.

The performance will commence at 9 p. m. Tickets at the Theatre.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. THESSALY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer PERSIA, Capt. G. Merello, arrived in Harbour on the 25th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any), and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at a quarter before five o'clock. All friends are cordially invited.

Wm. ARNOT,
Honorary Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

THE QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION will be held THIS EVENING in the Masonic Hall, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, at 6-30 o'clock. All who were invited and intend to be present (including Officers and Members) are REQUESTED to be PUNCTUAL to the HOUR NAMED.

E. FREEBORN,
Grand Secretary.

NOTICE.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, and of the PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNIES or PLEADERS, if any, to THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED, LAHORE, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys or Pleaders to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant of Lahore at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of May 1878 at one o'clock p.m. at Lahore is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

ENO'S

EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT

A palatable and refreshing Saline.

Cash Re. 1-12.....per bottle.....Credit Rs. 2-0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0.
Pints „ „ „ 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services,
Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES,
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES,
with best cut glass crusts complete,
Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets,
In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant &c., Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS,
Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair Rs. 5, 7 and 10.
Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases,
Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer,
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,
with Drainer and Cover, each Rs. 40 and 45.
Single pieces or complete sets of

Forks and Spoons,
and Table Requisites, of best quality; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS,
of open work, or richly chased or engraved,
Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS
with Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## ...ER, PALMER & CO.'S

...IONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

## ...S. DUBOIS & CO.'S COGNAC.

| | | | Credit. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | 4 | ...STAR, in great demand Old Cognac | 22 | 8 |
| 23 | 12 | ...STAR, Half Bottles | 25 | 0 |
| 24 | 12 | * ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper | 26 | 0 |
| 25 | 12 | * ONE STAR, Round Barrels with glass stopper | 27 | 0 |
| 33 | 4 | * ONE STAR, Barrels á robinet with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 impl. gall | 35 | 0 |
| 25 | 12 | * ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz | 27 | 0 |
| 24 | 4 | * ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler per case of 2 doz | 25 | 8 |
| 31 | 0 | * ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz | 32 | 8 |
| 28 | 8 | * ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz. | 30 | 4 |
| 26 | 8 | ** TWO STARS Very old Cognac | 28 | 0 |
| 29 | 8 | *** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac | 31 | 0 |

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent.

Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, Cumballa Hill.

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their]

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate | Rs. 125 |
| Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ½ Plate | „ 150 |

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

| | |
|---|---|
| The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case | Rs. 200 |
| Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch | Rs. 150 |
| Do. do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case | Rs. 250 |

LADIES' WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 18 Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement | Rs. 75 |
| 18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size | Rs. 120 |
| Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ½ plate | Rs. 140 |
| Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases | Rs. 150 |

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

| | |
|---|---|
| 18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance | Rs. 250 |
| 18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement | Rs. 150 |
| Do. do. do. lever escapement | Rs. 180 |

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from | Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 |
| Gold Chronometer Watches proved in the Observatory, from | Rs. 400 to Rs. 700 |
| Second independent Watches from | Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 |

Chronograph or Racing Watches.

| | |
|---|---|
| Repeating Watches from | Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000 |

SILVER WATCHES.

Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases ..... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just received.
A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price.

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

FOR SALE, on board the Ship Middlesex two large OREGON MASTS and one smaller OREGON SPAR, suitable for a yard. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1878.

THE LOVER'S LAMP.

Is portable, safe and cleanly; requires no dressing or trimming; can be lighted readily; will burn without attention for eighteen hours; and is the Cheapest and best Night Light in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THACKER AND COMPANY
SELLING OFF
LETTS'S DIARIES, 1878,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

CLOTH BOUND DIARIES,
Printed on good paper and strongly bound.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 8. One day to a page, 9½ by 4½ | 3 | 4 |
| „ 9. Two days to a page, 9½ by 4½ | 2 | 12 |
| „ 51. One day to a page, 12½ by 7½ | 7 | 0 |
| „ 52. Two days to a page, 12½ by 7½ | 6 | 0 |
| „ 53. Three days to a page, 12½ by 7½ | 4 | 4 |
| „ 4. Three days, Dr. and Cr., 9½ by 7½ | 2 | 8 |

THE ABOVE DIARIES ARE PRICED AT THE RATE OF 8 ANNAS TO THE SHILLING.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

## OTTOMAN DEFENCE LOAN, 1877.

FOR £5.000.000 STERLING.

IN CERTIFICATES (WITH INTEREST COUPONS ATTACHED) TO BEARER, OF £10, £20, £50, £100, £500 AND £1,000 EACH.

*Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, in London, on 10th April and 10th October.*

**The First Coupon will be payable on 10th April 1878.**

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE £52 PER £100 STOCK.

Payable £5 per £100 on Application.
£25 „ „ Allotment.
£22 „ „ one month after the date for payment on Allotment.

£52 per £100 Stock.

*The Letters of Allotment will, so soon as practicable, after the Subscription Price has been paid, be exchanged for the Certificates signed by Delegates of the Government and the Imperial Ottoman Bank.*

The Imperial Ottoman Bank is instructed by the Imperial Ottoman Government to offer the above Loan for public subsc

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 25TH JAN. 1878.

THE commercial telegrams received this morning showed a decidedly less favourable tone respecting the political situation. Consols had declined from 95¼ to 95, and French Rentes from 109½ to 109, while Wheat and Seeds, although still dull, were stationary in price, which after the late daily decline was worthy of notice. This, in conjunction with the political news received this morning, exercised a depressing influence on business during the day, but the more important advices to hand late this evening may be expected to produce a very unsettled state of affairs to-morrow.

The London General Produce Markets are unaltered, with the one exception of a rise of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee.

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market a small business is reported at unchanged rates, and Cotton in Liverpool, Renter says, closed with supplies freely offered, sales 10,000 bales. Spot quotations are raised 1-16d. per lb. all round, but that this must be a mistake is very evident from the surroundings of the market. Reuter quotes Good Omra. to arrive 1-16d. per lb. lower, and private messages give the tone at the close as dull and drooping, all of which goes to show that if any change in prices had taken place it would more probably have been downwards than upwards. Yesterday's American advices, too, are likely to have further increased the depression in Liverpool to-day, as although ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 11¼ cents, April shipment has receded from 11¼ to 11⅛ cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

| | 1878. | 1877. | 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday's Receipts.... | 25,000 | 20,000 | 38,000 |
| Six days' do. | 133,000 | 94,000 | 120,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept.... | 2,927,000 | 2,983,000 | 2,906,000 |

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in the Reserve of £400,000 and in Bullion of £100,000, while Discounts are also greater by £100,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 40 3-16 to 41⅞ per cent., but the rate of discount in the open market on 6 months' sight Bank Bills has advanced from 2½ to 2¾ per cent., while 3 months' paper is still discountable at 2 per cent. A withdrawal of £100,000 for South America has taken place since the return.

Bar Silver in London yesterday was partially ½d. higher, the quotation now being 53¾d. per oz. A further shipment of £100,000 for this port is advised by yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened with a slightly firmer feeling which increased during the day, and eventually an advance of 1-16d. was established in private bills and 1-16d. to ⅛d. in Bank paper. There was nothing during business hours to account for this upward movement in the market, beyond the very limited demand for remittance which at present prevails. Export trade is still very sluggish and will probably continue so for some weeks yet, and so long as this is the case there is no basis for any important rise in Exchange. We quote on London:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand..... | .....1s. 8¾d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. 6 months' sight... | 1s. 8 15-16d. to 31-32 | " |
| Credits, 3 months' sight... | 1s. 8 15-16d. | " |
| Documents, 3 | " ...1s. 9d. | " |
| Sovereigns each ..... | ...Rs 11·9 | " |

On Calcutta there is no alteration, and we still quote demand ¼ to 3 16 per cent premium; 60 days sight ⅜ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been less firmly held, owing to the unfavourable news from Home, and sellers have shown a disposition to accept easier prices. We quote:—Fours Rs 94½ to ⅝; Fours-and-a-half, Rs 94⅞; Fives-and a-half, Rs. 102½.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull with no business of importance doing. Banks are all unchanged. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 lower; Mofussil Press Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are still irregular, some of the shares most freely speculated in being slightly higher, whilst others have undergone a decline. We quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba and Dhurrumsey, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit and Rs. 25 in Dhurrumsey. Morarjee Goculdass are Rs. 10 and National of India Rs. 20 per share lower.

COTTON has been a shade steadier to-day at the decline, but the amount of business which has resulted is comparatively small. High class Cotton for immediate delivery still brings very high rates, but for future delivery every additional transaction, as a rule, means a further reduction in price, and if no improvement takes place in Liverpool this seems likely to continue, as the margin at the moment is quite Rs. 6 per candy the wrong way. For February delivery closing quotations are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Bingungbaut..... | Rs. 209 | per candy | F. P. |
| Do. Broach ..... | " 208 | " | " |
| Do. Omra ..... | " 195 | " | " |
| F. G. F. " ..... | " 191 | " | " |
| G. F. " ..... | " 187 | " | " |

SEEDS and WHEAT are still dull and nominally unchanged in value.

FREIGHTS continue quiet without quotable change in rates. For Liverpool by steamer ready shipment may be quoted at £1 13·9 to £1·15, but forward shippers are shy of engaging. By sail we have not heard of any fresh business.

PIECE Goods are steady in price and a moderate business is passing from the Bazaar, but from first hands clearances are limited, owing to the rates asked by sellers.

COALS are very firm, but nominally unchanged in value. The tenor of this evening's news, however, will probably give the market a slight upward impetus.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Banks' | No. of Shares. | Nominal Value | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash, Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. ab. | | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct | 125 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 40,000 | 500 | all | 6 do. | 900 |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 20,000 | 500 | all | 5 p. ct. | 693 xd |
| National Bank of India. | 10,000 | 50 | all | 6 do. | 104 |
| Bank of Madras..... | 60,000 | 250 | all | 10 do. | 665 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. (New). | 2,948 | 2,000 | all | 20 | p.c. | 735 |
| Freze'and Pier Co. | | | | 4 | p. a | |
| Limited..... | 7,500 | 150 | all | | | 90 |
| Mazagon Land ..... | 1,750 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 20 | p. a. | 775 |
| Fort Canning Land Company, Limited..... | 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 13 | p.a. | 242½ |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock..... | .. | £20 | 218· | 3 0 | p. c. | 257 |
| o. New £20 shares.... | .. | £20 | 13 | 6 | do. | 21 25 |
| Ditto ..... | .. | £20 | 6· | 7 | do. | 72 |
| Ditto ..... | .. | £20 | 21 | 13 | do. | 32 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | | 1,000 | do. | 1,10 |
| Do. New Shares. ... | .. | £18 | 19 | 6 | do. | 20 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation .... | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 187 | p. 1,700 |
| Bombay Gas Company.. | 50,000 | 50 | all | 7½ | p. ct 85 |
| Bombay Saw Mills Co.. | 600 | 1,000 | all | 80 | p. s. 600 |
| Landing and Shipping Co of Karrachee Ld.. | 500 | 500 | 300 | 36 | p. s. 275 |
| Malabar Company Ld. | 1,150 | 200 | 100 | 7½ | p. ct 60 |
| Mechanical Buildings Co. | 1,000 | 500 | all | | p. s. 25 |
| Treacher and Co.. ... | 1,900 | 500 | all | 11 | p. ct 570 |
| Viegas Paten. Slip Co.. .. | 3,000 | 250 | all | 6 | p. ct 30 |

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 19th January 1878.

| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Open 1,288¾ Miles. | | | | |
| Coaching ..... | | 94,780 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize ..... | | 5,16,238 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph ..... | | 788 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs..... | | 6,11,740 | 0 | 0 |
| Corresponding week last year, open 1,288¾ Miles ..... | Total Rs..... | 6,74,626 | 15 | 8 |
| | Decrease..... | 62,926 | 15 | 8 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
## AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. TRITAN, 965 tons, Captain G. Kidder, sailed yesterday for Bassein in ballast.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 938 tons, Captain E. G. Flower, sailed yesterday for Madras in ballast.

THE SHIP TWEEDALE, 1,402 tons, Captain W. Duncan, will sail to-day for Diamond Island.

MESSRS R. RUBATTINO AND Co's S. S. PERSIA 1,014 tons, Captain G. Morello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, Dec. 20th, via Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, Hoodoo-da, and Aden, with one first class, and 185 pilgrims, and the following cargo. From Jeddah—7 packages specie. From Mocaa—1 package specie, 328 bales cotton, 540 packages dates, 6 packages cheroots, and 35 packages fish.

THE S. S. THESSALY, 1,243 tons, Captain F. Harbord, arrived in harbour on 23rd inst. from Glasgow, Dec. 29, via Liverpool, Malta, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Mr. David McWeir and family. She brought the following cargo:—1,188 bales piecegoods, 116 bales twist, 1,851 bundles and 55 bars iron, 3,822 bundles iron hoops, 10 anchors, 13 casks ironware, 51 packages copper, 286 tiles copper, 1 case brass, 2,231 plates spelter, 230 casks beer, 26 cases tobacco, 3 packages earthenware, 10 packages bottles, 10 packages perk, 210 cases tinplates 64 packages copperas, 28 packages soda, 100 kegs lead ore, 16 packages papers, 45 packages colour, 333 packages wine and spirit, and many packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Persia (s) .. ..... | Morello ..... | Genoa, Dec 20. |
| | Forest Grove ..... | Pearson..... | Mauritius. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Oriental (s)..... | Flower ..... | Madras. |
| | Tritan (s)..... | Kidder ..... | Bassein. |
| | Omerta ..... | Simpson ..... | Calcutta. |
| | Renola ..... | Orr ..... | Chittagong. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—The ship Tweedale, Duncan, to Diamond Island.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Orissame, to Liverpool.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
21 Chanda (s) .....Hutcheson ...Bombay, Dec 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21—Steamer Tagus. Ships Brechin Castle and Senator. Barque Caroline.

PASSENGERS.

Per Chanda—Sir W Monteith, Mr Gilmore, Mr Robertson, Mr and Mrs Macnab, Mrs Westerhout, Mr and Miss Baker.

## MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

23 Calcutta (s) ..... ..... Bombay.
Edinburgh (s) ..... ..... Rangoon.
Asia s ..... ..... Rangoon.

Jan. DEPARTURES.

23 Calcutta s ..... ..... Bombay.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sheldon s—20 cases yellow metal sheets and 30 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 25 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 5 bags sodawater corks, Framjee Hormusjee; 3 casks hardware, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.
Moray s—200 barrels roll sulphur, Tyebalee Khimjee; 25 boxes bar soap, Abdoolal y Dawoo khan.
Trentham Hall s—12 casks hardware, Mehmedally Habuthboy.
Zeal s—50 boxes tinplates and 8 casks hardware, Ramchunder Shadeew and Co; 56 kegs iron nails, Ezaulay Moosabhoy; 13 boxes tinned plates, Hugh D Fisher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Xantho s—14 packages hardware, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.
Sheldon s—5 casks emerald green, 25 drums turpentine, 20 drums linseed oil and 5 drums varnish, Tyebally Sharrufally and Co.
Stelvio s—123 blocks asphalte, M M Mody and Co; 12 cases clocks, Rustomjee Hormusjee; 2,955 cakes hard spelter, Toolsidass Khimjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—61 cases brandy, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Union—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Batavia s—50 boxes brandy, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
Esperance—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s—25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—25 cases sodawater corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Xantho s—100 bales cotton, Ralli, Brothers; 52 bales cotton, Khetsee Mooljee; 50 bales wool, Vussonjee Poonja; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 60 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama; 5 bales cotton, Stearne, Hobbs and Co.
Cella s—4 bales skins, Forbes and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nussurwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 91 bales cotton, Muthurdass Girdhurlal; 50 bales cotton, J C Bramley and Co.
Thessaly s—600 cwt s bones, Sajunally Noordin; 8,740 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
City of Poonah s—219 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee; 195 cwts s horns, Dhurmsey Velljee.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—52½ cwts gum, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
Tehran s—677 cwts myrabolams, Forbes and Co; 97 cwts coffee, Treccomd ss Lowje-; 21 cwts B horns, Ebram Woosman; 13 bales skins, V S Mohidin and Co; 2 bales skins, C M S A C Ahmedally and Co; 24 bales skins, Cadurbux Abdoolrehman; 42 bales skins and 1 bale hides, Sir Cowasjee Forbes and Co; 1 bale skins, E Sa, Hussum Woomee; 2 bales hides, C S A Pooranay and Co; 3 bales hides and 12 bales skins, Adom Mohidin and Co; 11 bales skins, and 2 bales skins M C L M Lubey and Co; 3 bales hides and 15 bales skins, K C A P Rowter and Co; 17 bales skins, Ally Ackbar and Co; 240 boxes aloe-scoots, J Omabhoy Lalljee; 27 cwts blue stones, Runchor Girdhur; 18 cases mother of pearl shells, Rustomjee Allyruza; 9 cwts Eteeth, Munnishunker Hurrysunker.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—1,755 cwts rapeseed, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 275 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Zealand s—240 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 200 bales cotton, Wand A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Whitburn s—157½ cwts rapeseed, and 2,284 cwts teaseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Bolkha s—48½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Lena s—500 cwts gingellyseed and 15 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—1,023 cwts gingellyseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bokhara s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Helios s—100 bales cotton, Anderson and Co; 151 bales cotton, Sethna Joharimull.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 24th January 1878.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... | 29·957 |
| Temperature of the Air..... | 76·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer..... | 69·5 |
| Dew Point ..... | 66·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0·707 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 0·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)... | 82·5 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.). | 69·0 |
| General Direction of wind..... | E, ESE, NW, NNW. |
| Movement o wind in 24 hours ..... | 211. |

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 26.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

298-77—Jeffreson and Pessaijee Herringjee and others vs Canjee Bhangjee and other—R Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

204-76—Prescott and Wise—V Wassdeo vs P Jeevandass and others—Macfarlane and G
173-73—Prescott and White—Boolakhedas Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohudas and others—Macfarlane and G.
228-73—Prescott and Wise—Boolakhedas Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mulundass and others—Macfarlane and G.
229-73—Prescott and Winter—Boolakhedas Lalchund and others vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G.
237-77—Prescott and Wise—Thacker Damodhur Madhowjee vs Thacker Purmanundas Jeewandas—Macfarlane and G.
556-76—Macfarlane and G—Thacker Purmanundas Jeewandas vs Thacker Damodhur Madhowjee—Prescott and Winter.
698-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hajee Abdul Russool Bin Hajee vs Hajee Khoodiza and others—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honorable MR JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Judgment.

231-76—In person Nanabhoy Gunputrao vs Dadabhoy Pallonjee —Pestonjee K.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Consent Decree.

547-77—Macfarlane and G—N Ardaseer Moolla vs Motibhai—Pestonjee K.

LONG CAUSES.

680-77—In person—Nagardas Shewlal—vs Cullidas Shewlal—In person.—Part heard.
709-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Muljeee Saheb Syedna vs Hasumbhoy bin Syedir —Arda eer and H.
627-77—Muljee and B—Hallimabai, widow, vs Abdool Satar Hajee.
411-77—Craigie Lynch and O—Horrivallub as Culliandas vs Gordhundas Narlotumdas—Lynch and Tobin.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 24.

Warren, Major, Bengal 65th Regt. on leave, from Dinapore.
Frigate, Major, R E, from furlough, from Dinapore.
Tigress, Surg Major, 16th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Filgate, Major, R E, to join, to Calcutta.
Dawson, Col, R A, fr. on leave, to Poorundhur.

## MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan 22.)

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt Mr F E Gibson from loss of his appointment as Assistant Collector, and to grant him subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr H Hammick, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate in the District of Bellary, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

Mr J H Branson, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Professor of Law at the Presidency College.

Mr David Buick to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Malabar.

Mr Edward Turner to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District of Malabar.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council has pleased to make the following appointment:—Major H T O'Reilly, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Colonel J M Grant, Staff Corps, Commandant, 24th N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

The following promotion is made:—Captain E G D Beagin having completed twenty year's service in the Staff Corps, to be Major.

## CALENDAR FOR JAN.—FEB. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Moon ..... | 2nd, 1h. 8·3m. P.M. |
| First Quarter..... | 10th, 6h. 8·1m. P.M. |
| Full Moon ..... | 17th, 4h. 7·2m. P.M. |
| Last Quarter..... | 24th, 8h. 3·6m. A.M. |

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Sat. 26 | ..... | 6 38 | 5 48 | 4 10 m<br>5 35 a | 10 53 m<br>11 26 a |
| Sun. 27 | 3rd Sunday after Epiphany. | 6 38 | 5 48 | 5 14 m<br>7 2 a | 0 5 a<br>..... |
| Mon. 28 | ..... | 6 38 | 5 49 | 6 57 m<br>8 39 a | 0 56 m<br>1 23 a |
| Tues. 29 | ..... | 6 37 | 5 50 | 8 4 m<br>9 45 a | 2 37 m<br>3 36 a |
| Wed. 30 | ..... | 6 37 | 5 50 | 9 12 m<br>10 31 a | 3 45 m<br>4 33 m |
| Th. 31 | English Mail expected.. | 6 36 | 5 51 | 10 5 m<br>11 7 a | 4 59 m<br>5 29 a |
| Feb. Fr. 1 | ..... | 6 36 | 5 52 | 10 51 m<br>11 29 a | 5 19 a<br>5 1 a |


MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.


## *ALTAMONT.*

*LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have received Cards for two "AT HOMES" at Altamont on Tuesdays, the 12th and 19th February, are requested to note that the days are CHANGED to THURSDAYS, the 14th and 21st February.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### SUEZ.

DEATHS.

HAIRE—December 29th, at Suez, William Haire, in Medical charge of Victoria Hospital.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GIRAUD—January 23rd, at Belgaum, the wife of Dr. Byng Thos. Giraud, Army Medical Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARREL—JORDAN—January 21st, at the City Church, Ahmedabad, by the Rev. G. B. Streeten, M. A., E. M. Carrel, Cotton Department, to Emily, only surviving daughter of the late Thomas Sharpe Jordan, Esq.
MAJOR—BARRISON—January 22nd, at Christ Church, Ahmedabad, by the Rev. G. B. Streeten, M. A., W. T. Major, to Cecilia Clara Harrison, youngest daughter of Mr. R. H. Harrison.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURGESS—January 19th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Lieut F F R Burgess, Military Accounts Department, of a daughter.
FLYNN—January 20th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr E Flynn, Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
HENSLOWE—January 4th, at Almorah, the wife of C W E Henslowe, of a daughter.
RAVENSCROFT—January 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr H B Ravenscroft, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KUNHARDT—WILLIAMS—January 16th, at Christ Church, Mozuffurpore, by the Rev J Richardson, Henry G Kunhardt, Lieut. R E, to Justina, youngest daughter of the Rev T Williams, of Llangwen, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
NASH—SEALE—January 19th, at Umballa, by the Rev A Irwin, assisted by the Rev R Hine, Deacon, George P Nash, son of the late General Nash, C B, of Her Majesty's Bengal Army, to Minnie Irene, fifth daughter of the late Colonel Seale, H. E. I. C. S.

DEATHS.

HURCUM—January 15th, at Lahore, John Charles Hurcum, age 18 years, the son of Mr John Hurcum, S P and D Railway.
MULLINS—January 18th, at Lahore, Mr Thomas E Mullins, aged 69 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878.


THE news bears a very warlike complexion to-day; but we must be on our guard against accepting rumours that a rupture between England and Russia is now inevitable. It is still possible for Russia to halt in her course; and we are not sure that she has not already done so. It should be remembered that the telegram from St. Petersburg which we published yesterday morning, announcing the sudden determination of the Imperial Government to stop the advance of the Russian troops on Gallipoli, was really of the same date as to-day's message informing us of the application made by the English Ministry for a supplementary vote of credit on account of military preparations. It is not at all unlikely that Prince Gortschakoff heard early on Thursday of the resolution Lord Beaconsfield's Government had at last taken, and that he immediately counselled the Emperor to disarm English opposition—based on the grounds that the Russians continued their advance and kept secret their programme of terms of peace—by checking the onward march of General Gourko and making known at Constantinople the conditions on which peace would be concluded. At all events, the special reasons given by Lord Beaconsfield and Sir S. Northcote for demanding a vote of credit exist no longer. The Russians have, apparently, ceased to advance, and the terms of peace, whatever we may think of them, are now revealed. As no extraordinary conditions are mentioned beyond the claim for the payment of a heavy indemnity, it may be assumed that Russia has kept faith with Europe, and especially with England, as regards the questions of the Straits and Constantinople, by reserving their discussion, if they are to be raised at all, for a European Congress. Prince Gortschakoff some months ago gave distinct and solemn pledges on both these points, saying that the question of opening the Straits "should be settled by a common agreement on equitable and "efficiently guaranteed bases," and that, as far as Constantinople was concerned, the Emperor, while foreseeing that in the course of the war his troops might be compelled to occupy that city, at the same time "recognised that in any case "the future of Constantinople is a question of "common interest, which cannot be settled "otherwise than by a general understanding; "and that, if the possession of that city were "to be put in question, it could not be allowed "to belong to any of the European Powers." These pledges were formally taken note of by the English Government, which has ever since treated them as marking the limits of its own conditional neutrality. We do not believe that Russia is prepared to violate them openly, and we doubt if the general conditions of peace, excluding the demand for an indemnity, provide for anything beyond the emancipation of the Bulgarian Christians from the Turkish yoke, and the independence of Roumania and Servia. But in asking for an indemnity which Turkey has no chance of paying, and insisting that their troops shall occupy Turkish territory till this impossible demand is met, the Russians practically propose to secure to themselves the fruits of conquest, and thus evade their pledges, by means of the permanent occupation of most of the strong places and some of the most valuable provinces of the Turkish Empire. No doubt, they will require the surrender of the Bulgarian fortresses and of Erzeroum and Batoum, and will besides keep the advanced line from Sofia to Adrianople which their troops have already reached. Such terms, though warranted by former warlike precedents, and especially by Prince Bismarck's treatment of France, may well drive the Turks to despair, and provoke them to offer their relentless adversary a last defiance and challenge him to take Constantinople if he can. The city is nearly all they have left, and it is not worth keeping without the rest of the Empire. They will be encouraged to take this desperate course by the action of the English Government in making preparations for war. If Lord Beaconsfield gets from Parliament the money he wants—and he probably will get it after a stormy debate—there can be no mistake now about what he will do with it. Unless Russia draws back, and consents to evacuate Turkish territory within a fixed time, England will go to war. The doubtful report that Turkey has already accepted the proposed terms of peace would, if true, greatly increase England's difficulties; but it need not be discussed at present.

IT has long been considered a settled thing, that, the moment Lord Beaconsfield's Government determined to put a real pressure on Russia in order to force her to conclude peace on moderate terms, some members of the English Cabinet would feel themselves in consistency bound to retire from office. The Prime Minister, supported if not urged on by the Queen, has now at last taken a step which, unless Russia draws back, will bring on a European war; and we are not surprised to learn that Lord Carnarvon has resigned. The Minister who only three weeks ago said publicly that no one in England could be so "insane" as to desire a repetition of the Crimean War could not be expected to countenance a policy which is, so far as we can judge, identical with that of Lord Palmerston. The resignation of Lord Derby, which the Premier naturally hesitates about accepting, is a more unlooked-for event; but it has been evident throughout the negotiations that Lord Derby was the author of the policy of attempting to seperate English interests from those of Turkey and to defend the former while letting the Turkish Empire perish; and, now that this policy has failed and that Lord Beaconsfield wishes England to make common cause with Turkey, he refuses to remain Secretary for Foreign Affairs. It will be considered strange that Lord Salisbury has not resigned also. Does he mean to be Lord Derby's successor? If so, and if he is willing to work heartily with the Premier in giving effect to the policy now resolved upon, England will once more have a vigorous Ministry.

WHENEVER the Central Asian Question,—*now* more properly speaking the Eastern Question,—is discussed, there is always some one to poohpooh Russia's call of check to the Indian king as a phantasy got up by Anglo-Indian military men to suit their own ends and interests. Mr. Grant Duff and many other notable writers on the subject count this unto Anglo-Indians as unrighteousness, but if we look into the question from a business, rather than a sentimental, point of view, it will be acknowledged that Indian military men have a good deal of political shrewdness on their side. Their views of the Eastern,—late the Central Asian,—Question are, in fact, precisely similar to those held by the Russians, only that the Russians want to move out of cold into heat, whereas our own Indian officers want to march from heat into cold. The military spirit is proverbially restless. Some say that, if a soldier found himself in heaven, he would still sigh for "the route," and, though India is not heaven, nor yet Russia proper either, there are gleams of a paradise lying between the two Empires which may well incite the soldiery of either to look towards that same paradise with a fierce desire of acquisition. The Russian can dream of nothing better than to exchange his frozen steppes for the sunny plains of the distant East; the Anglo-Indian, sweating in the heat of the Punjab, craves above all things to extend his Indian frontier into colder regions far beyond the Himalayan barrier; and so it happens that two of the greatest Powers on the earth are both striving to attain what one or the other dislikes, with the probable result of an Armageddon some day at a point half way between their mutual aspirations.

The military view of the Central Asian—we beg its defunct pardon, the Eastern Question—is the practical one that of politicians we take to be the theoretical view. Military men do not trouble themselves with the tortuous paths of diplomatists, but candidly declare that our limits of Empire are cramped and confined; that we must march on, and that the Indian frontier is a line of theorists not of strategists. That is what the Russian officers have been saying too, and they have forced their convictions on their Imperial master. Hence, the popularity of our frontier wars and the desire to get through Jowakis and Afghans into a land flowing with milk and honey, in imagination, if not in fact. The frontier officer will always desire to cross his bounds; it is only human nature, Russian or English, that he should ardently desire to do so, and it is perhaps but a question of time how soon this spirit which animates the soldiery of a nation will animate its whole people as well.

We have heard a great deal during twenty years of a Russian invasion of India—a moment after all in the ocean of time—but has any one ever dreamed of an invasion of Russia from India, and by England? No; because twenty, or even ten years ago, such an event would have been counted among the very wildest ideas of crack-brained enthusiasts; but we are not at all sure that such a reply to a menace—for it is nothing more—may not be given in the present generation of men, indeed it is very possible that it may happen within the next few years. By Russia, we of course mean Russian annexations in Persia and Armenia, or rather in the whole region that lies beyond Hindustan. Those annexations will be as much Russian territory as Moscow itself, and it will not be long before we have no need to go far in order to march an army into Russia and invade Russian territory. The choice of two courses will be forced upon the Government of India before many years are past—[redacted] to sit down calmly behind our [redacted] tier and await the in[redacted] Russians there, or to ad[redacted] the Russians half way [redacted] not ours. If we were [redacted]se, and,—which God forbid, [redacted] defeat at the offset, we should [redacted]stige in one day throughout India, a[redacted] such panic and confusion as was never kn[redacted]n here since British India had a history. The risk is too great to be encountered, at least we hope it is; but the only alternative is to meet the Russians, if we are to fight them, farther away from Hindustan, and at a distance where we should not at least stake an Empire on the hazard of a single die. The invasion of India by a Russian army is spoken of by some authorities on the question as practicable, by others as physically impossible. Let us put ourselves in the position of the supposed invading force, and ask if it is impossible for an Anglo-Indian army to cross the Himalayas and march into Central Asia? Of course the question will be answered in the negative. From Sir Frederick Haines down to the latest joined sub-lieutenant there will be a consensus of English military opinion on that subject. The feat will be difficult and arduous, but by no means insurmountable to English pluck, English science, and, above all, English money. We are in a far better position to invade Russia in Central Asia than she is to invade us in Hindustan, because we have the sea as our base and connected by railways with our present frontier. We have also many millions of people at our back who would support us no doubt cheerfully so long as our policy was of the "Vorwarts" kind, and one which induced them to believe we were going to win; while Russia, on her part, would be surrounded with newly conquered peoples sore from the fresh wounds of the yoke of the stranger, and probably eager to retaliate for injuries to hearth and home but recently received. Russia, the avowed enemy of Islam, could not possibly find a worse battle field on which to fight with England than the plains of Central Asia, where Islam has for centuries reigned rampant, and Russia knows this so well that she will never challenge us to fight there unless we force her to it. It would be far more convenient to Russian policy to steal quietly on to an easy distance from our frontier, where she could foment rebellion all over the English East at her leisure, previous to an attack upon India in view of the whole Empire, and this she will sooner or later do in the opinion of most Indian military men, if not in that of diplomatists, unless England crosses the Rubicon and boldly takes the initiative in the game of invasion.

We do not put forth these ideas as our own, but believe them to be entitled to consideration. We have little faith in Lord Salisbury's map, or his notions of "magnificent distances," for these have been utterly discredited by the marches of the Russians during the present war. If English military men see no impossibility, only difficulty, in sending an Anglo-Indian army as far as the Oxus or farther, it follows that Russian officers cannot perceive any insurmountable obstacle in placing an army on the frontiers of Hindustan. What can be done by one nation can be done by the other, money and men both granted, and we confess that this military view of the question strikes us as more convincing, or at least more plausible, than Mr. Grant Duff's pooh-poohs, and Lord Salisbury's boo-boos to the geographical geese he supposes he addresses. Lord Lawrence, indeed, protests against any advance beyond the frontier, and Lord Lawrence has long been considered a great authority; but Lord Lawrence's day has gone by. The Russo-Turkish war has quite altered the Central Asian Question from what it was when the ex-Governor General knew it, and our Indian statesmen will now have to begin again from the first page when they want to interpret that question to the public.

As regards the military spirit of aggression attributed as foolishness to Indian military men by prophets like Mr. Bright and Mr. Duff, it is perhaps a better or more politic spirit than many think. It is certainly one that will more readily sway the feelings of the people of India as we desire than any other, and it is that feeling we have rather to regard than Russian armies in our front. It depends very much, in fact, upon the spirit or otherwise of our policy in the contingency spoken of, whether we have the Indian people with us or against us. To be sure the contingency may never arise, but there is no harm in discussing it. Our most serious difficulties in India have mostly arisen from our disinclination to accept them as possible till they come, and then they find us unprepared

## ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 4.

NEW YEAR'S DAY presented us, among other compliments of the season, with a very unfavourable revenue return, indicating the probability of a deficit at the close of the financial year, on the 31st March next, and therefore the almost certainty of fresh taxation. In his last Budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated a gain for the coming year of £455,000 over the one then closed, and at first it seemed as if his anticipations would be more than realised. At the end of the first quarter (30th June) he had gained over £500,000 more than the estimated gain of the whole year, and great were the felicitations we all indulged in. But in July came a change for the worse which has continued ever since, and on the 30th September, when the second quarter was concluded, not only was there no further gain but there was a retrogression, and the £500,000 odd of previous excess fell back to only £400,000. This last quarter things are even worse, and the excess is now reduced to £115,000. Now, if this figure is not largely exceeded by the 31st March there must be a deficit, unless the expenditure has been cut down, for after allowing for a supposed gain of £455,000 in the year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer came out with a surplus of but £220

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

## THE FRONTIER WAR.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 25.

The Jowaki deputation was received in Durbar yesterday, the following terms were submitted to the enemy :—first, surrender of four leading raiders ; second, surrender of all Government rifles ; third, restitution of all property stolen from British subjects ; fourth, ten thousand rupees fine ; fifth, 50 hostages for future good behaviour, the deputation retired to consider these terms.

## DEATH OF MR. CARNEGY.

Mr. Carnegy died on the 21st inst.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

# ASSERTED ACCEPTANCE OF THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 25.

Reuter's special correspondent here states, that the Porte has accepted the peace conditions proposed by Russia, and that peace is virtually concluded. It is believed that the conditions greatly exceed the Conference programme, and include cessions of territory besides the payment of an indemnity.

## SPLIT IN THE CABINET.

## RESIGNATION OF LORDS DERBY AND CARNARVON.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Lord Carnarvon, Secretary of State Colonial Department, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. Lord Derby, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has also tendered his resignation.

## REPORTED IMPORTANT STEP TAKEN BY ENGLAND.

It is reported that the Commander of the British Mediterranean Squadron has received orders to land a force to defend Gallipoli and to augment the force by sending for the Malta garrison if the Russians continue their advance on Gallipoli.

## INCREASE IN THE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice that on the 28th instant he would move for a supplementary vote to the Army and Navy estimates.

In reply to questions asked on the subject, Lord Beaconsfield in the Lords and Sir Stafford Northcote in the Commons said, that the extra supplies were required because the Russians still continued their advance, and were concealing the conditions upon which they were willing to conclude peace.

## DEATH OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

VIENNA, JAN. 24.

The Imperial Austrian Ministry have tendered their resignation in consequence of the dispute respecting the Customs revenue and a new Commercial treaty with Germany.

## PEACE CONDITIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 24, EVENING.

The Porte has received from Russia the conditions required by the Czar before concluding peace. They are very harsh, and include a heavy indemnity from the Porte and the occupation of Turkish territory by the Russians until the money is paid.

## TRANSPORT MOVEMENT.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 24.

The Indian transport Malabar sailed to-day for Bombay.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Bombay Mails of the 7th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 24, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dholleras ..... 5 5/16d.
In the Manchester Market there has been small business at unchanged rates.
2 per cent. Consols for account .... 95
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872 .... 109
Bar Silver ..... 53⅜
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reserve of Notes ... | £11,700,000 .... Inc. | £400,000 |
| Bills Discounted ... | £17,800,000 .... Inc. | £100,000 |
| Bullion ..... | £24,700,000 .... Inc. | £100 000 |

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 41¾ per cent.
About £100,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.
Arrival—Royal Crown.
Departure—Malabar.

## APPREHENDED FAMINE IN CASHMERE.

There is a probab lity of a very serious scarcity, and perhaps a famine, desolating Cashmere this year. Already in some parts of the Valley hardly any rice is procurable except what is damaged. Elsewhere, where the usual price is from 40 to 50 seers a rupee, twelve seers are not now obtainable. Many ponies, cattle, and sheep have died from a grass famine. The failure of the kharif crop is owing to the heavy rain at harvest time ; up to the 9th of January there were hardly four days sunshine. It is hoped that the rise in prices will stimulate imports of grain, Intending visitors, however, may be warned of the probable difficulty of getting adequate supplies in the Valley.

## RETURN OF SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

His Excellency the Governor, it is now arranged, will arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning by the mail train. There will be no formal reception of His Excellency, and his arrival will be quite private, the usual salute being fired on Monday morning.

Sir Andrew and Lady Clarke are expected to arrive in Bombay on Monday morning, and will be the guests of the Governor.

We learn that Captain LeGeyt Anderson Aide-de-Camp to Sir Richard Temple, has been selected by His Excellency the Viceroy for the vacancy in the Military Accounts Department.

We hear that a ball will be given at Government House on an early day in February.

We understand that the Secretary of State has approved the decision of the Government of India in revoking the recognition of Kalubha as heir presumptive to the Chiefship of Nawanuggur in Kattywar. No doubt is entertained as to Kalubha's unfitness to fill the post of ruler to this important State, and instructions have already been issued directing the residence of him and his family outside Na vanugger territory. The question of the succession is still pending.

Commenting on the Despatch of the Government of India, regarding the suspensions and remissions of revenue during the past financial year, the Secretary of State expresses his satisfaction that without any harshness or undue pressure, so large a portion of the land revenue has been collected in Bombay at such a time. Such a result is, in his Lordship's opinion, highly creditable to the revenue officers of the Bombay Presidency.

In connection with this subject it may be stated that out of a total sum for collection in the Bombay Presidency, amounting to Rs. 2,62,99,590, no less than Rs. 2,33,40,250 was collected by the end of August. Remissions to the extent of only Rs. 2,15,110 were granted, and it was hoped that the whole of the balance would be recovered. It was also anticipated that the entire revenue for 1877-78 would be collected.

The first year of occupation of the new Royal Alfred Sailors' Home has just been concluded, and the Annual Report shows that the transfer from the old Home near the Native Town has been attended with the most satisfactory results. There were clustered around the old Home numbers of low class liquor shops and lodging houses, into which the sailors were enticed, and where too-easily-led Jack Ashore was induced to spend his hard earned money in reckless dissipation ; and not the least advantage gained by the removal to the splendid new Home, at the head of the Apollo Bunder, is that such temptations are no longer thrown in the way of its inmates. The establishment of a bar within the Home has done good by enabling the men to procure good liquor there, and so deterring them from consuming bad liquor at high prices outside, and the management has been so satisfactory that it has not degenerated into an evil, as many well-disposed persons, when it was first started, were confident that it would. The result of the removal of the Home and the establishment of a well-conducted bar combined has been that nearly the whole of the previously thriving liquor shops have been closed, and, as the Annual Report of the Society states, only one low sailors' lodging house now remains in the Native Town. The inmates of the Home have increased as these places have fallen away. The number of meals and beds supplied in 1877 has been nearly double that of 1876, and "the seamen are far more temperate, the state of drunkenness which unfortunately characterised them in former years being now almost unknown amongst them."

A well-informed correspondent of the *Times* makes the following remarks on irrigation, confirming the view we put forward the other day that the ryots do not take canal-water because of the expense and trouble they experience in getting it :—

Sir J. F. Stephen speaks of the apparent unwillingness of the ryots to use canal-water when placed within their reach, and draws the conclusion that therefore they do not want it. In this inference I cannot agree with him. Consider the bearing of the following facts :—

1. Rice will not grow without irrigation.
2. Tank irrigation supplied by the rain fall is scattered and uncertain, and when it fails leads to famine and all its dreadful consequences; moreover, it is costly.
3. Canal irrigation from rivers which are never dry is certain, regular, and more economical

If, then, the ryots show hesitation in using canal-water, the reason cannot be that they do not want it. This is likewise abundantly testified by the fact that they steal it freely whenever they have the opportunity. The real cause is indicated by a remark made in a despatch from the Government Commissioner in a famine district, "that natives would ten times rather deal direct with the officers of a private company than with the Government," thus pointing to the system of control, or possibly to corrupting influences unknown to the Government, which they may find it difficult to trace and prevent, and not to the article itself or its channel of conveyance, as the Government of India appear to think. The improvement of the land revenue system is a subject well deserving the consideration of the authorities; for I apprehend that much which appears inconsistent and unintelligible in connexion with canal irrigation is due to its imperfections.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, C. S., on special duty of compiling the Gazetteer, has submitted a summary of orders to relief officers, in the hope that it may be of use to officers newly appointed to famine charges. Government has passed a resolution on the orders to the effect that summary of orders should be printed, as it will be very useful in future cases of famine. Mr. Campbell is to be thanked for the trouble he has taken, and asked to edit the summary, adding to it any orders that may have been omitted. Before the summary is finally issued under the authority of Government, it should be carefully revised in the Secretariat (Famine Relief Branch) in order to allow of any modifications that may appear necessary. A copy of the summary, when completed, is also to be sent to Mr. Nairne, as it might appropriately be included in any future edition of his Revenue Hand-book.

Mr. Betham, the Special Relief Officer for the Tumkur Taluk, in Mysore, has sent in a report on seven villages, one for each *hobli* in the taluk commencing with a close field-to field inspection, he compared the existing state of the lands, the numbers of the population, and the tenanted houses with the figures given in former years ; and in his report he tabulates and focusses the results obtained. The Famine Commissioner in his remarks, that a few facts of this kind, accurately collected from well chosen villages, are a far better basis for forming broad conclusions as to the agricultural prospects of the country than cart loads of vague surmises and generalities. The conclusion Mr. Betham arrives at is, that the population in his seven selected villages has decreased by 20 per cent, the cultivation has fallen off by 45 per cent in area, and the crop is approximately an 8-anna crop, so that the produce on the ground is 27·5 per cent of the ordinary produce of a good year. Again, in a good season it would appear that there are 2 acres cultivated per head, whereas in the present season there are only 13·6 of an acre cultivated per head, though the cross being an 8-anna one, there is just one-third of the usual produce for each person in the ground, Mr. Elliot remarks on this that "if the usual produce supplies three times as much as the usual population can consume, there is now enough food in the ground for the present population, but if the usual produce does not so greatly exceed the usual consumption, there is not enough food in the ground, and we must look forward to a prolongation of the time of distress and scarcity and part of the population must live on imported food and must earn money by labour to buy that food.

Mr. W. Mackworth Young has been appointed to officiate for Mr. C. M. Rivaz as Superintendent of the Kapurthala State during the latter officer's absence on furlough.

We see it stated that Major Brind is slowly recovering from his accident at Simla ; he is still, however, quite helpless, recognising his friends at times, and at others appearing quite unconscious, while he has not the smallest recollection of the accident that brought him to this pass.

Baboo Roop Nath Bonnerjee, the pleader of the Calcutta High Court, against whom a rule had been issued to show cause why his name should not be struck off the Rolls, appeared in person on Tuesday and defended his case before a full bench consisting of the Chief Justice and six other Judges. The Baboo spoke for several hours in justification of his conduct.

We understand that in consideration of the conduct of Moonshi Harpreshad (extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh) during the Mutiny and his subsequent valuable services to the Government, the Secretary of State has been pleased to sanction, as a special case, that he may be allowed to count his service under the Military Department towards civil pension, so as to entitle him to a pension equal to half his average salary. Moonshi Harpreshad, who retires 31st March next, has a total service of upwards of 32 years.

We hear that only sixty-eight out of the two hundred candidates who went up for the last B. A. examination at Calcutta have passed, and only three of them were in the first division.

We understand that (on the recommendation of the Government of Madras) the Secretary of State has approved of the suspension of Mr. Rice, of the Civil Service from all employment for a period of six months, and at the expiration of that period of his appointment as an assistant to a Collector. Mr. Rice's offence consisted in the writing of an insulting letter to the Collector of Coimbatore.

In creating the Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French Bishop of Lahore, Her Majesty the Queen has also appointed him to a vacant chaplaincy on the Bengal establishment drawing pay as a senior chaplain. A similar course will be followed with respect to the appointment of the Right Rev. Jonathan Titcombe to the Bishopric of Rangoon.

We understand that the Secretary of State has entirely approved of the orders issued by the Government of India some months ago with respect to octroi taxation, and has called for a special report on their general operation, after the system of direct collection has been in force for 12 months in those Provinces in which a different system had previously obtained.

A correspondence has recently taken place between the India Office and the Admiralty on the subject of the Royal Salute in India. From this correspondence it would appear that it was originally intended that the salute of 101 guns should be reserved for the Sovereign's personal presence in India, and that upon all other ceremonial occasions, anniversaries, &c., the lesser salute of 31 guns should be fired. Owing apparently to some vagueness in the wording of the despatch on the subject this intention was not clearly explained. It is thought, however, expedient that this arrangement should now be adhered to, and instructions, we are informed, are to be issued accordingly.

A correspondent of the *Madras Times* relates an odd adventure which overtook the 41st Regiment, N. I. *en route* to Bimlipatam. About five miles out of Vizianagram a loose pony suddenly attacked the leading files, knocked down a musician, injured his instrument, and kicked and tried to bite the man ; half a mile further it suddenly rushed at one of the advanced guard, knocked him down and kicked him severely. It was so dark the pony could not be seen till it was on its victims, so half-a-dozen files, with fixed bayonets, were sent on. The pony, which was evidently mad, injured one more sepoy, and then an old woman, a relation of one of the sepoys, and then rushed on the men with fixed bayonets, who coolly received him on the points of the bayonets and killed him at once. The beast was as bad as a tiger."

The *Englishman* :—We frequently receive letters from suitors in the High Court complaining of the hearing of their cases being adjourned to suit the convenience of the leading counsel. The etiquette of the bar is almost as much a mystery to outsiders as the rules of freemasonry ; but one established rule both in England and this country seems to be that a counsel is entitled to accept as many fees in different cases likely to come on in different courts at the same time as the attorneys like to bring him. When a counsel is first retained in a case it is, of course, impossible for him to tell when it will come on for hearing, but this event can generally be calculated with some degree of certainty several days before the case is heard, and a leading counsel should be compelled to make arrangements for his client's being adequately represented if he cannot attend himself. As, however, there is no way of enforcing such a rule at present, it is satisfactory to find that Mr. Justice White has taken a step which may have the same effect. He the other day refused to postpone a case, fixed for hearing some time before on that day, for the sole convenience of a leading counsel. In this he is only following the example of Sir Charles Sargent in Bombay and Sir Walter Morgan in Madras, who have often refused similar applications, thus leading to a more general division of the business of the courts amongst the barristers, and a considerable saving of money to litigants. It is to be hoped that the other Judges of the High Court will follow so good an example, for it should be above all things borne in mind that the courts are established for the benefit of suitors, and not for the benefit of leading barristers.

An important conference was held in the month of November last at Government House, Reunion, for the purpose of discussing various points relating to Indian immigration, and with a view of inducing the administration to take immediate steps to ameliorate the condition of the coolies, and to put a stop, as far as possible, to certain evil practices long prevalent in the colony. At the meeting were present Governor Faron, Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid, Captain Miot, the Director of the Interior, the Commissioner of Immigration, and other high officials.

At the dinner given on the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway the other day, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ventured upon a defence of the capacity of Military Engineers to execute satisfactorily any professional work entrusted to them by Government. His Honour said,

Gentlemen, I have seen complaints that we must fail because we are attempting to construct and work lines with Military Engineers only, and refuse to avail ourselves of the trained service of Civil Engineers. I believe that, if put to it, Military Engineers are able to hold their own in any professional work entrusted to them, but it happens that there is only one Military Engineer on the line, the Chief Engineer, whose abilities and merits I am sure no one will question. The greater part of the work of construction has been carried out by two Civil Engineers trained in the East India Railway, and our Traffic Manager and Locomotive Superintendent have been brought up in the same school. These criticisms, therefore, which I have referred to in the past with regret, are not based on fact. In conclusion, gentlemen, I have to propose to you the health of the Chief Engineer, Major Lindsay ; and I am sure that I should not be meeting the wishes of the staff when I propose it if I did not couple with it the name that of Mrs. Lindsay who has joined with him in showing to the members of the staff that kindness and care and consideration which I know are so much appreciated by the younger members especially of the staff. Major and Mrs. Lindsay have found a kind and courteous chief, a wise adviser, and a real friend, and in Mrs. Lindsay they have found one who has been able to supplement the courtesies of her husband with acts of friendship as only a sensible and kind-hearted woman, knows how to do.

Major Lindsay, in replying to the toast, testified emphatically to the value of the services of the young men from Cooper's Hill who had worked with him in the construction of this line—

While I am naming those who have been most prominent in the construction of this railway, I must not omit to mention the services of the junior engineers, I mean particularly the assistant engineers from Cooper's Hill. I take this opportunity of stating that the position of these young men, because I have from time to time seen vulgar, and, as far as my experience goes, most unjust abuse of them in the newspapers. We may have been exceptionally fortunate in the Engineers we got, but I say that those who joined this line, but I emphatically state, and I am sure that the senior Engineer will bear me out, that a better, abler, and more gentlemanly set of men could not have been sent us. I have been amazed at the rapidity with which they buckled on to the work and mastered it. Change is must all be to young men just arrived from England.

Great expectations are entertained as to the ultimate results of extending communications through Northern Bengal, about which His Honour pleasantly discoursed :

"I hope that the time may come when the wildest dreams of my sanguine friend, Mr. Edgar, may be fulfilled, and that we may see this line carrying the cotton goods, metals, &c., of Europe, and the indigo, tobacco, and tea of India, to be exchanged with the gold dust and wool of Thibet and the silks of China. I even hope that his dreams of social intercourse with Lhasa may be so fully realised that we may have some day the honour of carrying the Grand Llama to exchange religious views with the Bishop of Calcutta ; but that will not be in our time possibly. But the results which we may expect in our time, and which we know will be realised, will be such as to justify the pride which I hope the engineering staff of this line feel in connection with their work. But we must remember that though to-day is to them a day of triumph, it has not always been so. They have had many troubles, anxieties, and disappointments to face. Sudden outbreaks of epidemic disease scaring away their labourers in the middle of the very short season to which the works are necessarily confined, wells that would not sink, girders that would not arch, and all those difficulties which at once suggest themselves to the remembrance of all who have had work of the kind to do in India. In the case of one bridge, the difficulties were so great that the rivetters actually abandoned their work on the ground that the protective deity of the river over which the bridge is to pass, was determined that the work should not be carried out, and it was only by a great sacrifice of goats and other offerings that the energetic contractor could induce the men to resume their work. These troubles have, however, been manfully faced and met, and to-day I hope the Engineers have their reward in success.

The total Russian loss from the outbreak of hostilities to the 26th Dec. was 80,435 men.

In the Christmas Consistory the Pope pronounced a short Allocution, thanking the Cardinals for the affection they had shown him in his present bodily infirmity and for their assistance in bearing the burden of apostolic administration, soothing the manifold bitterness of his soul. Never was the aid of his venerable brethren and all the faithful so much needed to implore Divine support in the sore straits of himself and the Church. He therefore begged all present and all the ruling Catholic dioceses throughout the world to offer incessant prayers that, while his body was afflicted, his mind might be borne up to fight the battle raging about him, and that God may see the afflictions and injuries endured by His Church, and, forgiving all sins, give glory to His name ; and of His good will grant that peace which angel choirs heralded to men at the Lord's birth. The Pope went through the ceremony without much distress or fatigue.

In the last Session of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für öffentliche Gesundheitspflege, Dr. Falk described a new method of testing the purity of drinking water by electrical experiment. From researches carried out in the laboratory of the School of Artillery in Berlin, it appears that the conductive properties of water for the electric current vary rapidly according to its degree of purity, the resistance decreasing with the purity of the water. It is possible, in this manner, to detect with great ease the presence of small quantities of organic matter in water.

The *Englishman* :—To the Indian school boy our historical text books present neither a national present, nor a national past. The other day we had occasion to look through a book professedly written for "the students of the University of Calcutta." We rose from the examination of it with a deep feeling that for some of the most ungraceful traits of the young Bengali's character his British school-masters are responsible. Some degree of accuracy, at any rate, might be expected from a work expressly designed for the university youth. Yet the "History of India," a volume of 544 closely printed pages by the late Mr. Marshman, consists chiefly of incorrect dates, misrepresentations of fact, and false delineations of character. We were completely taken by surprise by the results which a little ordinary criticism brought out from this book. From the first page to the last the severe language of the preceding sentence applies. Mr. Marshman's first page consists of only half a page of type ; it contains three distinct mis-statements of fact, and an ambiguity amounting to a fourth misstatement. But inaccuracy is not the most serious fault of our histories of India. Here is a country which has played a great part in the civilisation of the human race. Its religious teachers have profoundly influenced the whole Asiatic continent. From Tartary to Japan, religion and civilisation have received their impress from Buddha, and the professed followers of the Indian teacher greatly outnumber those of any other of the world's creeds. An elaborate system of philosophy with a highly developed jurisprudence, have formed for centuries the heirlooms of the Indian peoples. During two thousand years, they disclosed all the varied activity which we are accustomed to associate with the brightest eras of national existence. Yet it is only after the close of that long period of national existence that our school histories of India begin. It is as if a historian of Greece should commence his work with the date at which the country of Aristotle and Plato sank into a Roman province. In a volume of 544 pages, Mr. Marshman could spare only 17 for the History of India before the Muhammadan conquest. The whole annals of the country, as presented by our English writers to the Indian youth, form a record of defeat and denationalisation. If the graduate of Calcutta is devoid of some of those traits which we value so highly in our own school boys, their English teachers have themselves to blame.

The depression of the British iron trade is not greater than that from which the same industry is suffering in the United States. Mr. Thomas Connolly, in a letter published in the *Times*, attributes the state of the American iron trade to over production and unwholesome protection. "Previous to 1870," he says, "102,000,000 dols. was invested in the iron trade, and since then, to meet the demand for iron required by the rapid extension of railroads, there has been at least 50,000,000 dols. more added to it. In 1876 there were 714 blast furnaces in the United States, capable of producing over 5,000,000 tons of pig iron annually ; but as the actual production for that year was only 2,093,236 tons, it must be assumed that more than one-half the capital invested in them has been wasted. There were also 332 rolling mills, which produced 1,921,730 tons of roller iron and rails ; but their capacity is over 4,000,000 tons." As compared with 1873, the year at the close of which the commercial crisis occurred, the production of last year showed a decrease equal to 27 per cent. It is curious that "the entire decline has been in the anthracite coal region, from which it would appear that competition is driving the iron trade into the bituminous districts, where coals and ores are cheaper and more convenient for each other."

In *Fors* for January, Mr. Ruskin, under the title of "The Fate of Cyfarthfa," writes as follows :—"Mr. Crawshay has put a summary end to all rumours as to the possibility of a start at Cyfarthfa. One of his old servants wrote to him lately on matters apart from the iron works ; but in the course of his letter he asked his old master whether there were any hopes of the works being again started. The reply from Mr. Crawshay was as follows :—'Trade is worse than ever it was, and I see not the slightest chance of Cyfarthfa starting again ; but I believe if it ever does start it will be under different circumstances from the present, as it will require a large sum to be paid out in improvements, such as making steelworks, &c. I am too near my grave to think of doing anything of the sort ; and I think so badly of trade altogether that I have no wish to see my sons remain in it. I am feeling very poorly, and do not think I can possibly live very long, and if I am able I shall sell the works before I die. There is nothing now to bind me to them, for I have been estranged from them by the conduct of the men. I always hoped and expected to die with the works going, and the same feeling among the men for their employers ; but things have changed, and all is different, and I go to my grave feeling I am a perfect stranger, as all my old men are gone, or nearly so.' It is to be noted, adds Mr. Ruskin, that there are four quite distinct causes operating in the depression of English—especially iron—trade, of which two are our own fault ; and the other two, being inevitable, should have been foreseen long since by even the vulgar sagacity of self-interest. The first great cause is the separation between master and men, which is wholly the master's fault, and the necessary result of the defiance of every moral law of human relation" by modern political economy. The second is the loss of custom, in consequence of bad work—also a result of the teaching of modern political economy. The third, affecting especially the iron trade, is that the funds which the fools of Europe had at their disposal, with which to build iron bridges instead of wooden ones, put up spike railings instead of palings, and make machines in substitution for their arms and legs, are now in a great degree exhausted ; and by the time the rails are all rusty, and hedges snapped and the machines found to reap and thresh no more corn than arms did, the fools of Europe will have learnt a lesson or two which will not soon be forgotten, even by them ; and the iron trade will be slack enough thereafter. The fourth cause of trade depression—bitter to the hearts of the persons whom Mr. Herbert Spencer calls patriots—is, that the inhabitants of other countries have begun to perceive that they have got hands as well as we—and possibly, in some businesses, even better hands, and that they may just as well make their own wares as buy them of us—which wholesome discovery of theirs will in due time mercifully put an end to the British ideal of life in national shop, and make it at last plain to the British mind that the cliffs of Dover were not constructed by Providence merely to be made a large counter."

## BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Alfred (Bombay) Sailors' Home was held on Thursday afternoon in the library of the Institution. Captain Morland, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided, and amongst those present were Captain Kellock, Mr. W. Gordon, Dr. Arnott, Captain Searle, Mr. G. W. Manson, Mr. Bodger, Mr. Lidbetter, Captain Crockett, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. Tait (Hon. Treasurer), and Lieutenant Brebner (Hon. Secretary).

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said the new Home had now been occupied for a year, and the Directors' anticipations of the good which would result to the seamen of the port from the change from the old Home had been fully realised. The men had been moved away from the native town, where they were surrounded by low grog-shops, and he was happy to say that drunkenness had very much decreased amongst them (Hear, hear.) There was scarcely such a thing as one of those low grog-shops to be found now, and he hoped that none of the divans and places in the neighbourhood of the new Home would lower their character and induce the men to go there. The last year's accounts were closed with a balance of Rs. 3,000 beyond what they had at the commencement of the year, although the charges for gas, halalcore service, and water had been much heavier than they were in the old Home. The principal support had been derived from the private contributions of mercantile firms and others, who had contributed liberally to the fund. They had received the first year's interest on the fund raised to commemorate the late President of the institution, Captain Henry, and the Committee had selected a number of journals and periodicals to be supplied from England, and to be paid for from that fund

The Secretary (Lieut. Brebner) next read the forty-first Annual Report, which stated that the past year marks an era in the history of the Society, inasmuch as during that period the magnificent new building, provided conjointly by H. H. the late Gaicowar of Baroda and the Indian Government for the seamen of the port, has been in occupation, and carrying out successfully the purposes for which it was intended. The Committee have much satisfaction in announcing that, owing to the popularity of the new "Home," its locality, and comforts, and the assistance kindly rendered by the shipping authorities at the port, only one low sailors' boarding house now remains in existence in the native town, where dozens previously flourished on the hard earnings of improvident seamen. The total daily number of officers and seamen of all ratings residing in the "Home" during 1877, was 15·915 ; the daily average being 43 60—a number considerably greater than that of the previous year—which is a circumstance the more remarkable, when the depressed state of trade and shipping matters generally in Bombay, owing to the late famine in India and the existing European war, are taken into consideration. The daily total of 1,891 destitute seamen and firemen have been accommodated in the "Home" during the year under report, the daily average being 5·18. The expenses connected with their support were defrayed by the shipping authorities here on behalf of the Board of Trade. Of the above number, 55 were ship-wrecked from the following vessels :—Ambassador, sunk through collision off Malabar Coast (23 lives lost) ; s. s. Cheops, lost off Vingoria (crew saved) ; Phaeton, wrecked off the Malabar Coast (3 lives lost) ; Fernando Cortez, wrecked off Kattywar Coast (3 lives lost). The shipwrecked crews were sent to their homes in the United Kingdom, or shipped again here. In helping to relieve their distress, the Directors were assisted very generously by the public of Bombay, who forwarded donations of money and clothes for this purpose. The Directors are happy in being able to report that seamen are becoming far more temperate, the state of drunkenness, which unfortunately characterized them in former years, being now almost unknown amongst them. Disorderly conduct amongst the inmates of the "Home" during the year has been rare, due doubtless to the very healthy locality in which the building is now situated, the improved conditions of the seamen, and the measures adopted by the Committee of Management. It gave the Directors pleasure to tender their best thanks to the honorary medical officer (Dr. Shaik Cassum, H. M.'s Dockyard) who had, as usual, been careful and attentive in rendering services gratuitously. Their Excellencies Sir R. Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., and Rear Admiral Corbet, C.B., have kindly consented to honour the institution by accepting the office of patrons in the place of Sir P. Wodehouse and Vice-Admiral Sir R. J. Macdonald, who have left India. It is to be regretted that, during the past year, the Society has lost the services of many of its old Directors. Our much esteemed President, the late Captain Henry, who had been connected with the "Home" for many years, and who had worked so zealously for its benefit-reste, was suddenly removed by an untimely death. Mr. Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C. E., and Captain Robinson, I. N., who afterwards, succeeded to the Presidentship, and who for long had taken a lively interest in matters connected with the "Home," resigned office on their leaving Bombay. Captain Blackmore, who had been connected with the management for some 12 years, Mr. Parker, our late valued Honorary Treasurer, Mr. George Ormiston, the Ven'ble Archdeacon Hugh Jaye, and Mr. C. Cooper, all vacated their seats on the Board, on leaving India either temporarily or permanently. The Directors have pleasure in stating that the vacancies thus caused have been filled up by the following gentlemen :—Captain Morland, President, *vice* Capt. Robinson, I. N. ; George Manson, Esq., Hony. Auditor, *vice* T. Lidbetter, Esq., removed to Directors' List ; W. Gordon, Esq., *vice* G. Ormiston, Esq. ; D. Graham, Esq., *vice* Archdeacon Jaye, and W. Webb, Esq., *vice* C. Cooper, Esq. ; W. T. Crockett, Esq., *vice* Capt. Blackmore ; Captain Kelloch, *vice* F. D. Parker, Esq. Messrs. Arrangements are continued on the same plan as formerly, and the contractor has conducted his duties so satisfactorily that only a single complaint has been made against him by any boarder during the past year. The bar, which exists under the most perfect and wholesome restrictions, has in no case, the Directors understand, been abused. The Directors had the pleasure in the early part of the year of submitting for the Viceroy's acceptance, a copy of the address read to His Excellency by the Directors on the occasion of his declaring the institution open. His Excellency was graciously pleased to accept the address (which was beautifully illuminated on satin and enclosed in a casket of ivory inlaid with silver, designed by Mr. Stevens, C.E.), adding at the same time that he was specially pleased in accepting the friendly and agreeable *souvenier* of his visit to Bombay, and his participation in a ceremony to which he would always look back with satisfaction." At a meeting of the subscribers to the "Henry Memorial Fund," held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, the 12th April 1877, it was resolved that a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be set apart for the purchase of a bust of Captain Henry, to be placed in the Town Hall or the Municipal Office, and that the balance of the Memorial Fund be assigned to the "Sailors' Home," as a perpetual endowment to be called the "Henry Endowment," the annual interest on which shall be expended by the Managing Committee of the Home for the benefit of the Institution. This generous tribute (amounting to Rs. 6,500) to the memory of one so long and intimately connected with the "Home" has been gratefully accepted by the Directors, who will duly carry out the wishes of the subscribers to the Fund. It affords the Directors much gratification to state that numerous visits have been paid to the "Home" during the past year by many influential gentlemen, including several Naval and Military Officers, and as some have been pleased to record their opinion of its condition, management, &c., it may not be out of place to quote here a few extracts from the Visitors' Book, for the information of the subscribers and friends of the "Home," who may neither have the time nor opportunity of judging for themselves. His Excellency Sir R. Temple, on visiting the institution, was pleased to express his satisfaction with what he saw there. The Naval Commander-in-Chief minutes ; "I have to-day been shown over the establishment by the Superintendent, to whom I am much obliged for his courtesy and attention. My visit was entirely unexpected, but I found everything in good order and was very much pleased with all the arrangements." And lastly, the Garrison Chaplain writes ; "Visited the 'Home,' and was very much pleased with the general appearance of everything, especially the orderly appearance of the men." Mrs. Reith and lady friends have held weekly meetings in the "Home" for the spiritual instruction of the seamen, and to them the Directors offer their best thanks for their praiseworthy exertions. The Directors, however, regret that they have been unable to obtain the services of a clergyman, to ensure Divine Service being held regularly in the "Home." The "Home" during the past year has been freely made use of by liberty-men from the squadron, but more especially by those of Mazarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff. After the claim had been proved, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount with interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 1st December last till this day and costs Rs. 270 ; further interest on judgment at 6 per cent till payment.

Krishnaji Trimbak, Stamp Karkun, and Bhikaji Anant, Record-keeper, in the Tanna Huzur Treasury, the former of whom were received from Messrs. Parker, Dyrampjee Jeejibhoy, Captain Newell, and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to whom the Directors tender their best thanks. The best acknowledgments of the Directors are due to Mr. C. W. Jackson, Barrister, for his considerate kindness in daily sending copies of the two local newspapers for the use of the seamen, and to Mr. Jervis, Commander Dawson, R. N., Secretary Seamen's Mission, Captain Blackmore, and Mr. Janardan Ramchundarjee, for their liberality in contributions of periodicals, books, and games, all of which are much prized by the inmates of the "Home," and have become valuable additions to the Library. The Directors have again the pleasure of testifying to the zeal and ability with which the Superintendent has conducted his duties during the past year. In conclusion, the Directors desire to express their sincere thanks to all who have shown an interest in the advancement and welfare of seamen by their kind help and generous support, which they may be continued and even increased, in aid of an institution which is daily proving of so much benefit to the somewhat improvident and reckless class for whom it is intended.

The Treasurer (Mr. A. Tait) read the statement of accounts, which showed that last year commenced with a balance in hand of Rs. 10,935-10-8, and ended with a balance on the same side of Rs. 14,017-0-11. The subscriptions and donations received during the year amounted to Rs. 3,255 ; the Government allowance is Rs. 1,300 per annum. The expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, for the year was Rs. 18 575-13-9.

Dr. Arnott moved—"That the report of the Sailors' Home, together with the statement of accounts now read, be adopted, printed, and circulated." He said he thought the report must be regarded by all as a highly satisfactory one. He was able to confirm what had been said as to the temperance of the sailors. In his position at the European Hospital, he had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the habits of the seamen of the port, and he could testify to the fact that the improvement which had taken place was very marked indeed. (Hear, hear.) There was great cause for congratulation in the diminution of the number of low lodging houses, which formerly caused so much harm amongst the sailors.

Captain Kellock seconded the motion.

The Chairman said that no doubt the Home offered material for advancing the moral and intellectual welfare of the seamen in every way. As an instance of the way its advantages were appreciated, he might mention that in 1876 there were supplied to officers only 68 meals and 6 beds, while last year there were supplied to officers 426 meals and 63 beds ; and there were supplied to seamen in 1876, 1,445 meals and 219 beds, as compared last year to 2,682 meals and 509 beds, showing an increase of at least 100 per cent.

The resolution was then put to the vote, and carried.

Mr. Manson proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed Directors for the year 1878, and that the present honorary officials of the Home be requested to continue their services for the same period :—Captain Henry Morland, President. Directors—Captain Dixon, Captain Clarke, Dr. Weir, Wm. Gordon, Esq., D. Graham, Esq., Dr. Arnott, T. Lidbetter, Esq., Wm. Webb, Esq., John Adams, Esq., Captain Searle, I. N., Captain Kellock, and Captain Crockett. Honorary Officials—J. Menteith Brebner, Esq., Hony. Secy., A. Tait, Esq., Hony. Treasurer, Geo. Manson, Esq., Hony. Auditor, and Mr. Cassim, Hony. Medical Officer. Mr. Manson congratulated the management on the admirable way in which the bar in the Home had been conducted, so as to prevent it becoming what many amongst the best friends were afraid it would become, of more harm than good.

Mr. Bodger seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. W. Gordon moved the following resolution :—"That the meeting feels grateful to those friends who have so liberally contributed to the support of the institution and for the interest they have taken in the welfare of its inmates." He said it was very gratifying to find an increased interest taken in the institution, and it was pleasant also to find that the stand which the Directors made to some extent against public opinion in the matter of opening a bar in the Home had been fully justified by the most satisfactory results.

Mr. Lidbetter seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Chairman said he thought the meeting should not separate without acknowledging the very able and energetic conduct of the honorary officials of the institution throughout the year. He could speak personally to the unremitting attention to his duties on the part of the secretary, and to the trouble and time he had devoted to drafting the able report which had just been read. The treasurer had watched the expenditure most carefully, and had been ready and willing to meet all calls on his time made for the benefit of the institution. It was also a fitting opportunity to acknowledge the services of Mr. F. W. Stevens, who they very much regretted was obliged to return to England on account of ill-health. Their thanks were due also to the honorary auditor, Mr. Manson. He proposed that the thanks of the meeting be accorded to the honorary secretary, treasurer, and auditor, and to Mr. Stevens.

Captain Crockett seconded the motion, which was adopted.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. Douglas, seconded by Lieut. Brebner,—"That the cordial thanks of this meeting be voted to the president of the society for his able conduct in the chair."

This closed the proceedings.

## THE PICTURE CASE.

DR. BURJORJEE DORABJEE AND HIS WIFE *vs.* MR. G. W. TERRY.

At the High Court on Thursday last the hearing of the above suit was resumed before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley. The plaintiff, a well-known medical practitioner in Bombay, and his wife Awabai claimed Rs. 35,000 in respect of damage done to certain pictures which were exhibited at the B

## ENGLAND AND INDIA.

*(Times, Jan. 4.)*

SIR JAMES STEPHEN is determined that Mr. Bright shall not escape unpunished for his attack, some three weeks ago, on the English administration of Ipdia. In a second letter, which we publish this morning, he pursues his old enemy once more from point to point, trips him up half-a-dozen times, tramples on him, and finally leaves him prostrate on the ground, an awful example to any would be offenders like him. It is harsh treatment that Mr. Bright receives, but in strict justice not more than he has deserved. He probably sees by this time that, when he next feels impelled to give reins to his fancy and indulge his taste for hard hitting, he had better not choose India and Indian officials to disport himself with. But to have forced this conviction well into Mr. Bright is, after all a very small success for Sir James Stephen—scarcely worth taking up his pen to secure. Mr. Bright's remarks, ill-advised as they were, and mischievous as they might have been in a wholly different state of the public temper, fell very harmlessly indeed at Manchester. No one is thinking just now how wise it would be for us to withdraw from India in favour of some as yet unformed native Government, or how much better we could manage India if it were divided into five or six independent Presidencies. The day may come when questions like these will be discussed as pressing, but it has certainly not come at present. We hold India, without constantly vexing ourselves with scheming in what way we shall take our departure most gracefully and most advantageously. The method of administration we are satisfied meanwhile to leave in the hands of those who are best competent to cope with the country; nor are we always searching into our title deeds to see what flaws we can make out from the mistakes of past administrators. But even if Mr. Bright must be judged to have sinned beyond all forgiveness and to have deserved the scourge as often as Sir James Stephen is pleased to lay it on, yet surely the guilt-less audience that listened to his remarks at Manchester need not receive the same severity of handling. These people, we would ask pityingly, what have they done? They have listened, replies Sir James Stephen, and they have been ready with their applause for a speech of which they were not judges. They must share the condemnation of the false prophet they have been silly enough to follow. They do not know where Jubbulpore is, or what was the date and what the effect of the Treaty of Bassein. But, we would ask in return, does not Sir James Stephen himself title presume on English ignorance when he wishes us to accept his glowing version of the early history of English intercourse with India? That the native of India have been the better for our dealings with them is what we may take as granted on all hands. But are we therefore to assume, as Sir James Stephen seems to do, that the merit of the unforeseen benefit is to be reckoned backwards in favour of our adventurous ancestors, and that they are to be credited with accidental consequences of which they could have known nothing, and for which they would have cared nothing if they had known of them? The real question for us is, not how we came to be in India, but how we have to act finding ourselves there, weighted with the load of an empire. Nor can we admit that this is a question which concerns no one outside the narrow circle of Indian specialists. It is one on which Englishmen claim to have a voice and will insist on having one—wrongly, Sir James Stephen thinks, rightly, we think—who but they happen to know where Jubbulpore is or not. Our wish is that the interest could be developed, and that Englishmen could be made to care more than they do for Indian questions and to meddle with them more frequently. A knowledge about Jubbulpore and all the rest will follow in due course, but it would not be well that it should be insisted on as a condition precedent.

There is scarcely anything which an expert so much dislikes as the criticism of outsiders, and there is scarcely anything which is more necessary for him and more capable of being turned to good account. It is not in Indian matters alone that the rule holds good. Lawyers, politicians, men of science, and a dozen other classes besides, are always supplying instances of it. The show of victory in all these cases rests easily with the specialist. The reality of victory rests, in the long run, with the attack. There may be a thousand errors and absurdities committed while the debate is in progress, for some, probably, than the very evil against which the attack is directed; but these neutralise one another, and pass off, leaving behind them a clear and valuable remainder of sound common sense. Mr. Bright's speech at Manchester and the applause that attended it are thus to be looked upon as simple parts of a process, imperfect in themselves, but by no means useless. Sir James Stephen's letter is another part. The result will have to be looked for somewhere between the two, and it will bear traces of both factors, and of all others that have gone to make it what it is. But Sir James Stephen's contribution would have been larger if he had been less mindful of Mr. Bright's mistakes, and had not needlessly warned us against doing what, warned or unwarned, there was not the least chance of our doing. But when he appeals to us to reverse our judgment about the past, and to pronounce honourable and praiseworthy that which we have fully determined is neither one nor the other, he will scarcely obtain a hearing. Ambition, says Sir James Stephen, is a good quality, and we agree with him; but ambition, he adds, must be tempered and kept within bounds by justice, and here we agree with him, too. A love of exercising power, together with a firm purpose that power shall be exercised in a regular way and for the good of its subjects, may go far to account to them for the whole existing facts of English rule in India. But do they therefore explain past facts? Have the two conjoined influences always thus gone hand in hand? Or should we hold ourselves justified in choosing the same career in another country which we once followed without any misgivings in India? What is Sir James Stephen pointing to with his remarks on the folly of disuniting justice and force, and with his half hints that it does not always do to be too scrupulous? We know well enough, that justice without force to support it can be nothing but a name, powerless for good. But the employment of force in restraint of wrong-doers or in self-defence is a wholly different matter from employment against our neighbour simply because our neighbour is weak and cannot resist us. Sir James Stephen seems to confuse the two, and to transfer to the latter a tribute of praise which can belong of right only to the former.

It may be worth while to take and instance of the kind of influence which Englishmen at home may exert, and do exert, over India. With the details of Indian administration they have, of course, no concern whatever. They do not understand them, and they do not seek to meddle with them, well satisfied to leave them, as they believe, in competent hands. Sometimes a special fault or error on the part of our administrators may come out prominently and almost compel a public verdict; but it will be the exception, and the very rare occasions when a thing of this kind is found to happen. If, however, Englishmen had accepted Mr. Bright's views on irrigation, they would have speedily found means of giving effect to their conviction. The demand of the country would have been uttered through a thousand regular and irregular channels, and it would have been obeyed. It was precisely against this danger that Lord Salisbury desired to guard some little time before Mr. Bright's address was given. He warned its hearers that if they did make up their minds in favour of gigantic public works for India, the works would be constructed, and a very grave mischief done thereby to a country that could ill-afford to bear the cost. It is by the knowledge of a few main facts and by a constant balancing of authorities that opinion on these questions seems to be formed. Last year Sir John Strachey's financial statement is the subject about which the English mind most needs to be instructed. There is no escaping the conclusion that Indian finance is in terrible disorder, and that very harsh and exceptional measures are needed to give things even the appearance of having been set straight. The increase of the Salt-tax, the new taxes on trades, the extensive transfer of powers and charge from the Central Government are all proof of this. The taxes may be necessary, and the transfer may be wise and well-considered, but there are, as our correspondence has lately shown, open questions as to both these points. The weight of the new taxation will fall, it has been asserted, on the poor of India, while the established system of distribution will be interfered with very disastrously by the new taxes on trades. Again, it is clearly not enough that the Central Government should resign the supervision of public works, if the old mistakes are repeated by the local Governments, the gain to the finances of India will be very unreal indeed. These are points quite important enough to deserve the careful attention of Englishmen. We will even go so far as to say that Englishmen will fail in their duty to India if they do not take the proper means to form and pronounce an opinion upon them. Their first impressions might be erroneous and even absurd in the eyes of Indian administrators, but before long it would be proved that the watchfulness and criticism of England was a benefit to its dependency.


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Messrs. C. D. FLETCHER & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th inst. at 2 p.m., cut glass tumblers, wine glasses of a most handsome pattern and of a varied description, blackwood pier tables, couches, dining room and American chairs, children's blackwood and iron cots, Bengal cot, a large divine table, oleographs of most artistic designs, such as: Play Mate, Wide Awake, Fast Asleep, an dothers too numerous to detail. An inspection of these really good picture before the sale is solicited.

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Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Harbour Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Defences work-yard, Mazagon, on THURSDAY, the 7th February 1878, at 1 o'clock noon, a quantity of engineering stores, consisting of new doors and windows, old doors, chains, tanks, weighing machine, pickaxes, powrahs, and other materials and plant.

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THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Cooverjee Bhimjee and Pestonjee Cooverjee Singanporia, and by the order of Cookiaie, the Administratrix and widow of the late Rustomjee Jeewajee Deshy, the mortgagee, the following landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of pension and tax ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of 3rd Marine Lane, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, containing in measurement about 35 square yards, and assessed under No. 116, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 727, and bounded on the east by the house of Framjee Bomanjee Nanjeewrah, on the west by the house of Jewajee Burjorjorjee Fouckhanawalia, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the 3rd Marine Lane.
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Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.


## NOTICES.


MRS. HURST has RE-OPENED her SCHOOL at 28, MEADOW STREET, FORT. She is assisted by a Resident Governess and is able to teach French, Music, singing and Drawing. For terms apply at the above address.

DEBENTURE LOAN.
THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.
2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures of 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 14 per cent. per annum.
3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, up in the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid on the 31st December 1887.
4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
*Registered under Act X. of* 1876.
CAPITAL—Rs. 7,84,000 FULLY PAID UP.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.
IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,5 ,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day, at the option of the Bondholders.
Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.
If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.
Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonds to bearer when ready, will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.
As the Loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| £10 per cent. on Application | |
| £10 ,, on Allotment | |

and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878.
The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital.
Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta, and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.
The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R MACALLISTER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
DEBENTURE LOAN.
Issue of the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000 Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
*(To be retained by Bankers.)*
TO THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Having paid to your credit at the Delhi and London Bank the sum of Rupees , being £10 per cent on an application for Debenture Bonds of £50 each, bearing interest at £8 per centum per annum, I request you to allot me that amount and I engage to accept the same or any lesser amount you may allot me upon the terms of your prospectus of the day of and to pay the instalments to become due thereon in manner in with prospectus mentioned.
Name in full.
Address.
Description.
Date.

No—— RECEIPT.
*(To be retained by the applicant.)* 1878.
Received of the sum of Rupee, being the deposit of £10 per cent on application of Debenture Bonds of £50 each of the Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited.
Rs.


## NOTICES.


FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned begs to inform his Constituents and the Public in general that SEVERAL BATCHES of SUPERIOR HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES are in his stables FOR SALE, among which are some Chargers, hunters, Racers, and pairs of Carriage Horses.
JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazar.

SCHOOL HOME IN JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLES.
THE MISSES LE QUESNE offer the comforts of home with careful training and a thorough Education to the Daughters of Indian Officers of all branches of H. M. Service. The highest references, particulars of terms and of the salubrity of the Island supplied on application to
MISS LE QUESNE,
Belmoral Terrace, Jersey.

ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS!
LARGEST STOCK in ENGLAND. Lathes, Drills Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Screwing, Punching, and Shearing Machines; Engines, Steam Hammers, &c., every description which for design and finish are unsurpassed; lowest prices.
SCOTT BROTHERS, HALIFAX, ENGLAND.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN HINDOSTAN,
OR,
REMINISCENCES OF A TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
By JOHN BLEES.
TO BE HAD AT THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
Price Rs. 4.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.
Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES
Rs. 10: Examinations and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 10 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses not from up-country will meet with a ready market.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.
ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under the highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Sticks, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.
Out station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ENGLISH GOODS.
VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS
ESTABLISHED 1843.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.
Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.
Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.
Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 3 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

SCARFS, TIES AND COLLARS
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
Cash Price List—*i.e.* Remittance with Order.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

| | Rs. | a. |
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| "Marlboro'" Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk. | 1 | 12 |
| New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk..... | 2 | 8 |

MODERATE KNOTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The "Isis," Washing, Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots ..... | 2 | 0 |
| New Designs Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk ..... | 3 | 0 |

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "La Crosse," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured ..... | 3 | 0 |

A GREAT SUCCESS.

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|---|---|---|
| The "Four in Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin ..... | 3 | 8 |
| Rich Corded Silk ..... | 3 | 8 |

WINSORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot..... | 1 | 12 |
| Fancy Checks ..... | 2 | 8 |
| Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes..... | 3 | 8 |
| Extra Long Scarfs, best quality ..... | 4 | 8 |

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors ..... | 2 | 12 |
| The "R. Y. C," White Satin, Fancy Spots ..... | | |
| The "Excelsior," Washing, Twilled Silk, White